They Save a Great Deal of Irk-

BEST KIND FOR ALL WORK

some Labor.

What They Should Se Taught to Do and How to Do It-They Are Man's Best Brute Friend.

re is now a movement going on mett of the useful order of ca, particularly those that are of

imerson said: "A weed is a plant lose usefulness has not been discov-d," and the farmer's dog in all parts the country may be defined in a sim-

ere as a class are not very quick to adopt what is of practical importance to them, especially when it is something that cannot be brought to their door; consequently what is common to every other agricultural community in the world is uncommon in America. for a good useful farmer's dog would be difficult to find. Occasionally you have of Farmer Brown having a good ar of Farmer Brown having a good



PLOCK.

one that came from the old country, but lack of a mate of his kind prevented the substitution of such dogs.

While American farmers would give 5 for a dog, which would save the sum n wages in a week, \$5,000 can be readily obtained for a superior ornamental 8t. Bernard and half that for a poodle trimmed a la Francaise, trotting behind a belle, or a saucy building at the heels

It was left to New Jersey to effect a much-needed change, when, at the dog trials were given under the aus-pices of the New Jersey Kennel league.

Some enterprising members of this state club sent to England for cracks, when it was learned that not one out of a hundred of the bench show collies, which were generally supposed to be shepherd dogs, were of any use to the

About a week before the trials there Innded from a White Star steamship two very ordinary looking dogs, which some one said were not worth their freight. Wallace was one of these, a large black and white dog combining the good qualities of the old Welsh driving sheep dog and the Scottish rounding dog called a collie. The other was a daughter of Champion Turk, the dog Queen Victoria praised when she attended the sheep dog trials in Wales. There was but little competition for the purse of \$150 offered at Trenton, so these two dogs divided it, and before hed one of the spec tators said that Wallace, who to the city-bred man did not look worth his freight, was worth a flock of sheep.

ow farmers from far and near want to know something of the new dogs and it may interest them to know that they

Drive and fetch cattle. Drive, or go in front and lead sheep.

horseback.

Drop at command, or on the lifting of the hand. Search for cattle or sheep on com-

mund, after their course, as directed by whistle, or wave of hand. Remain with injured animals, bring sheep after their master if he is on

Head off sheep or cattle by jumping wall or fence. Keep them in road or let

them pass one by one. Fetch cattle or sheep out of water. Take sheep or cattle to water and

bring them back without assistance. Watch the flock or cattle at night and keep ours away.

Catch sheep by holding on to the wool by the side of the head, without injuring them, and many other things requiring both intelligence and train-

That such dogs would be valuable on a farm is beyond question. That it



COLLIE - THE SCOTCHMAN PRIKND.

is time some encouragement should be given for their importation has finally on decided and the numerous agricultural societies thronghout the country will doubtless second the motion of the interstate fair to constitute trials for farmers' dogs a necessary part of every

The shepherds of Scotland are justly proud of their dogs, which are called collies. Any of this kind from strains that have been kept at work are inenrishly remarkably intelligent, easily taught and managed without difficulty. whereas those kept far away from the folds as homselfold pets are often value-less to the shepherd and the farmer. Latterly their showy appearance has induced some awners to take them from their rocation and by carefully mating have brought out conspicuously the atthis day, but in too many instances it has been done at the sacrifice of intelligence and working qualities, so that by purchasing a collie you are not sure

of getting a meful farmers' dog. The shapherds of Wales have splendid dogs beed for generations at hard work on the mountains. These fine Weish enimals are sure to be thoroughly trained and make excellent dogs for the

There is another kind of shepherd dog, also used on the Weish hills and

DOGS ON THE FARM in many parts of England, called the bob-tailed sheep day.

When in old England everthing else,

including windows, were tured, man's best friend was not overlooked, but the poor shepherds were allowed one dog free provided they out his tail short, which was supposed to interfere with the chances of catching hares. After being prevented by law from en-joying the usual caudal appendage, eventually they were born a la statute, and they have been born so ever since. Knowing, wide-awake fellows they are, when you get them straight from stock that inherited this peculiarity; always resolute and determined, not quarrelsome except when his flock or anything belonging to his master is molested, and then were to the venturesome offender. be he human or canine. If canine it is ten to one he never recovers from the attack, for bob-tailed sheep dogs do not appreciate the quality of mercy.

For hard work, native intelligence faithfulness, sagscity and general adaptability they have no superior. It is but seldom, however, that they can be made to gather the flock or "round" in the collie fashion, and this is probably the reason why a cross between these two varieties generally makes the best

farmers' dog. American farmers often say the reason they do not buy such dogs is because of their cost and the difficulty of getting youngsters trained in this country; yet now that the best prize winning stock has been introduced from England one disadvantage may be counted out. When it is remembered that it is a comparatively easy task to train a dog from such stock the other excuse also vanishes.

Of course unless the dog invariably inherits native intelligence from the right stock it is a useless task to try to teach him to be of service on a farm. He may chase the cattle and sheep, but will not fetch them. Supposing a pup from the right stock is procured, one of the family should have charge of his education if the farmer cannot attend

The pup should not be taken into the house to be petted and spoiled and made unfit for outdoor life, but should be kept in the barn near the stock. His first lesson should be obedience, and if he who has charge of his education always feeds him and lets him out for a scamper it will be found that the pup will readily show his gratitude for these two chief delights and will soon learn to obey. At first it will be well to foster his love of approbation and at-



THE OLD ENGLISH BOB-TAIL SHEEP DOG

tend to his mental development rather than to teach tricks without a purpose. Then as he learns his name and comes when called he may be taught to come in at the word "heel" or "to heel," re-maining just behind until encouraged to go forward by a cheerful tone, which assures him he may continue his romp. After awhile, when quite certain he has mastered this direction, he should "down." The pupil should be called by name, as formerly, when he will run up expecting the word "heel," when the trainer should advance and gently but firmly press the dog to the ground, then with hand uplifted repeat down!" After a time, and as he understands the rising of the hand goes with the word down, he may be taught to drop at a distance by motion of the hand alone and afterwards remain where he is while the trainer moves his position. When obedience may be depended on he should be taken out with the flocks or cattle, and will probably learn much of what is required by imitation. First the sheep may be taken into a corner and kept from breaking away; he will follow the movements of his master and will soon try to do it himself. Every effort of this sort should be duly recognized, and after awhile the dog should be taught to drop and remain in charge while his

trainer walks away a few steps.

This will prepare him for keeping sheep together in the center of the field, or on the road, and if the trainer will in all cases go round, and not directly up to the stock, when he wants to change positions, the dog will learn to go round instead of splitting up, a very necessary lesson. One thing at a time should be the rule, and now the pupil should be ordered to fetch, and may be more easily taught by some of the flock being allowed to wander from the rest than by rounding them at the word fetch. Later on, while he is thus bringing them together, the trainer may go to another part of the field, or out at the gate, when the dog will readily learn to drive, for he will himself be anxious to get to his master and will not know what to do with the sheep and will consequently drive them where

To work to whistle, or to hand, may se done in the same manner, and the same sheep may be submitted for wilder ones as he progresses, just as the open country may later on become the place for his training ground instead of an inclosure. It will be surprising to find how easy and how pleasant a task it is to educate the ordinary looking dog into one "worth a flock of sheep.

REDFIELD'S THEORY OF STORMS.

Suggested to Him by the Vagaries of a Gale in New England.

In the year 1821 a severe storm prevalled along the eastern coast, which for many years was known as the "great September gale." It held that title until September, 1869, when another and more remarkable one occurred, which rather disturbed its claim to the honor. It was a little time after this first storm that William C. Redfield, the meteorelogist, while making a journey in Massachusetta, was struck by a somewhat curious fact. He noticed that in Massachusetts the trees prestrated by the wind all lay with their heads to the southeast, showing that the gale there was from the northwest, but in Connecticut the trees blown down in the same storm lay head to the northwest, showing that the gale had been a southeast one. He ascertained, moreover, that when the wind was blowing southeast in Middletown, his home, it was northwest at a place not seventy miles from there. It was then that the idea

sed across his mind that the gale

was a progressive whirlwind. That was a great thought. It was such a flash of connected the falling apple with the planets in space. It was such an in-sight into the meaning of a fact as James Watt had when he saw the possibilities of the force that was ruttling

the lid of the kettle on his mother's fire. The development of that idea was des tined one day to put Redfield in the rank of the great scientific thinkers of his day, says the Popular Science Monthly. He made this storm the basis of his investigations, following his researches into its movement by a careful collection of facts in relation to others like it. For ten years he studied and examined and compared his facts before he published his theory of storms.

BRAVE AND COWARDLY.

Men Who flave Stood the Heat of Battle. But Quaited in the Dark.

"It has been said that all men are cowards in the dark," remarked a member in the presence of a St. Louis Globe Democrat man, when called upon by the Story Tellers' club of the Laclede to "do his turn." "I am half inclined to believe the saying true. I was in the British army when a young man, and was stationed for some time in India. Our colonel, an old campaigner who had won his spurs in the Crimes, became involved in a difficulty with a fellow officer and a duel was the result. The colonel, being the challenged party, selected pistols as the weapons and elected that the affair should occur in a dark room. We secured a room twenty feet square, closed every crevice that would admit light, placed our men in corners diagonally opposite and with-drew. Each man was provided with three charges and when these were ex-hausted we rushed in to gather up the mutilated remains. Each man stood erect and soldier-like in his corner untouched, but directly behind the head of the aggrieved husband were the three bullet holes made by the colonel's pistol. 'How is this?' said a griszled old major. 'Had you been standing here when those shots were fired you would have been killed.' The culprit was compelled to admit that he had dropped to one knee. You are a cow-ard, sir, and unfit for the company of soldiers and gentlemen,' snorted the major. 'Hold on, major,' said the colonel. 'It is a stand-off. While he was on his knees in one corner I was on my stomach in the other."

SOME LABOR STATISTICS.

Bare Facts That Don't Look Encouraging for Workmen in Germany.

Recently published statistics col-lected from the trade associations in all parts of the German empire do not convey a very favorable impression of the industrial classes in 1891. The statistics are based on reports from 906 towns and 924 associations, including all together sixteen different branches of trade. In 229 of the towns mentioned the rates of wages were lowered during 1891, in 670 they remained unchanged and only in seven cases is there any rise recorded, although there was an increase in the prices of the ordinary necessaries of life. The report of the founders and engine makers shows that out of 306 centers connected with this industry in only two did wages rise, while in seventy-two they fell, and in the rest they remained stationary. The cost of living increased in every case. The depression manifested itself chiefly in the largest centers, such as Berlin, Breslan, Essen, Leipsie, etc., where in some cases work was totally suspended, and in many others men were put on short time. Only one single instance is mentioned in which the discontinuance of work in this branch of industry was caused by disputes between employers and employed. The reports of the other branches of trade, especially the sta-tistics sent by the Miners' association, are still less reassuring. These returns have been collected from every quarter of the empire, and it is unanimously affirmed that the workmen cannot, in existing circumstances, earn enough for the proper support of themselves and their families.

HARD HEAD WORK.

An Editor and a Stranger Exchange Con-fidences at the Seaside.

It is one of the advantages of life at a summer resort that people of different sorts are brought together. Men may live side by side in the city for years without ever speaking to each other, but when they meet in the mountains or on some seaside piazza they will very likely become mutually communicative at very short notice. The New York Press reports an instance of exactly this

"Yes," remarked the stranger to the editor, as the two sat on the veranda sipping lemonade and looking out upon e rolling sea, "yes, head work is very trying, and the man who ea, ns his living by it needs a vacation now and

"Yes," said the editor, "head work is very trying. I find itso, especially when the hours are long."

"How many hours a day do you work?" asked the stranger.

"Four," said the editor. "Heavens! I work ten."

"Head work?" "Yes, every bit of it."

"Newspaper or general literature?" "Neither. I'm a barber."

Then the editor-for editors are no all wise-shut himself up as close as the sun umbrella which he carried.

Lofty Lakes.

The most loftily situated lakes are found among the Himalaya mountains in Thibet. Their altitudes do not, however, seem to have been very accurately ganged, for different authorities givwidely different figures regarding them. According to some, Lake Manasarovara, one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and if this is so it is undoubtedly the loftiest lake in the world. Two other Thibetan lakes. those of Chalameo and Suralcol, are stated to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titicaen, in South America, was the lofticst in the world. It covers about 4,000 square miles, is 994 feet in its greatest depth and is 12,000 feet above the sea. In spite of inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Thibeton lakes, they are, no doubt, considerably higher than this or any

More Treasure librating. A secrets is being made in the court-

yard of a former convent to the City of Mexico for \$1,000,000 in coin, believed to have been buried by auna.

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Curcago Foander Trade.

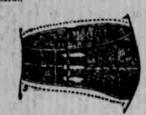
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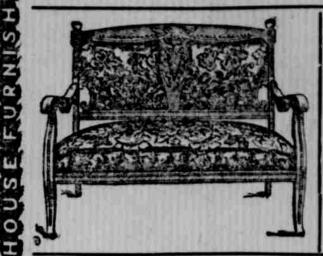


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